

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! GRAND OPENING DAY

Mr. S. DOZIER will open his elegantly appointed store, No. 206 Main Street
(Academy of Music Building)

Wednesday, February 15th, 1899

When he will exhibit a new and magnificent stock of

DRY GOODS

He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the general public.

These goods were purchased in person from first hands to meet the wants of an exacting and discriminating taste

FINE GOODS. LOWEST PRICES

S. DOZIER,

New Phone 822.

206 Main Street.

The Hallwood Cash Register

**DISTINCTIVE
ORIGINAL...
EFFECTIVE...
RELIABLE...**

The only register in the world having **DETAIL DEPARTMENT TOTALS** adding into a **GRAND TOTAL**, thus proving its accuracy in every operation.

We also sell Bicycles equipped with the wonderful

**MORROW BRAKE
AND COASTER,**

MONTICELLO WHEEL CO.,

Monticello Hotel Building,
CITY HALL AVENUE.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN PHILIPPINES

(Continued from First Page.)

AGONCILLO AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

London, Feb. 11.—The European Filipino junta received to-day a long telegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, dated from Montreal, and concluding that he left Washington in consequence of a telegram which he received on February 6th from Aguinaldo, urging him to cable to Malolos the result of the vote of the United States Senate on the peace treaty. Agoncillo, it appears, added: "It is of the most urgent importance that we should at once be acquainted with the decision, as we are negotiating with General Otis and the vote will vitally affect the negotiations."

Agoncillo further declares that as he was closely shadowed by the American authorities, to dispatch this telegram would have been impossible and he therefore proceeded to British territory. Agoncillo also says he was persuaded the treaty would not be ratified and points out that "the three votes by which it was passed were only obtained at the last moment and as the result of the outbreak of hostilities."

The agent of Aguinaldo again expressed his conviction that the outbreak was "provoked by the Americans for this very purpose."

The telegram concludes: "The Philippines were anxious to maintain friendship with the Americans and had formally decided never to be aggressors."

Several dispatches have also been received here from Filipino sources, dated from Manila, via Hong Kong, and

ARLIVES IN DANGER.

An incessant platoon work being done in secret—how discovered.

The vital elements of our lives is the blood, for, driven by the workings of the heart it pulsates through every part of the body, a warm, red pulsing stream endowed with power, for good or evil. Few realize its great importance.

When pure, it causes the eye to be bright, the cheek to glow, the brain to be clear, there is no doubt, indeed, it is a pleasure. When impure, it impoverishes the blood, causes the system to be impure, the cheeks, kidney or liver troubles, the eruptions and many other ailments.

When in like state the blood should be purified with gentle, scientific, and thus causing disease to vanish. One of the best ways of doing this is to take Brown's Iron Bitters, which is obtained in any drug store, and has been a household remedy for years. This medicine is especially scientific, and cannot be used without benefit. It rapidly assimilates with the blood, nourishes it, creating new vigor and good health.

The experience of Miss Linda Pick, of 123 Gibbs avenue, Norfolk, Va., shows that Brown's Iron Bitters will do. Miss Pick was formerly a clerk in the office of the Old Dominion Paper Company.

Last Fall, she says, "I was greatly debilitated. I had no appetite or ambition, and was getting thin. As the weeks passed instead of getting better I became worse. Fortunately a visitor recommended Brown's Iron Bitters. I bought some of the remedy and began taking it. I was benefited at once. My appetite was good and I was every day I was better. As I continued taking the medicine my health steadily improved, and after three bottles had been used I was cured. I have felt well since. I think Brown's Iron Bitters an excellent remedy, and have recommended it to several friends, all of whom have been benefited."

giving the rebel version of the outbreak of hostilities. A Filipino dispatch dated from Manila, February 7, says:

"On Sunday a force of Americans attacked simultaneously Calocan and Santa Mesa. The American warships were off Manila and Malate and a smaller gunboat was in the Pasig river to protect the American flank."

"For several days previously the Americans had been endeavoring to provoke hostilities and peace was maintained only by the rigorous order of Aguinaldo, who was negotiating with General Otis for an honorable understanding. The American attack was unexpected. The ships destroyed all the villages between the shore and the Pasig river. Within an area between Malate, Paranaque, San Pedro and Macati, crossing the river, the Americans advanced to San Juan del Monte, capturing the waterworks after a severe fight. They then proceeded to Singalong, establishing themselves on the river dam. They tore up a mile of the rails of the Calocan-Malate line and cut the telegraph wires in order to stop communication with Aguinaldo."

"The Philippine forces engaged only numbered seven thousand, including one thousand Ygorates. Acting upon instructions from Malolos, the Filipinos remained strictly on the defensive and finally refrained from order without any loss of arms, artillery or ammunition. Two old Krupps of an obsolete pattern, mounted on the fortress of San Antonio, were captured. The fighting was very stubborn and lasted continually from Saturday to Tuesday."

"General Otis' indignation has been occasioned by the treachery of the American surprise. The Filipinos believe that the Yankee Administration is only favored by a minority of Americans, and only abstain from taking the offensive in order to show their attitude to the American nation for helping them to get rid of Spanish rule. Hence they will only fight when attacked and their future action depends upon the decision of the United States."

"Aguinaldo declares that the real enemies of peace are the American officers in the Philippines islands."

"The Filipino loss to date is 1,650 killed and wounded, including 600 Ygorates, who were barbarously mowed down even when the Americans saw they were only armed with bows and arrows. They fought with heroic courage."

"The American dead include one colonel, forty-six other officers, 195 rank and file, over 500 wounded and 500 prisoners."

"General Otis proposed an exchange of prisoners, and to this the Filipinos agreed, perceiving the prisoners. The Filipinos are now fixing the limits of their sphere of occupation. It will extend all along the coast from Pasig to Malabon, on the shore, and from Calocan to Malabon and Macati."

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A SANGUINARY SITUATION.

"There is much apprehension among the Americans, who are searching all the houses, confiscating all weapons, including table cutlery, are summarily shooting in the streets all possessors of arms. These actions have resulted in sanguinary street fights at San Palo, Lunarn, Binondo and Manila, caused by hatred of the American soldiery. The latter are imprisoning non-combatants as prisoners of war, and in revenge the Filipinos kill Americans in the streets, but are respecting other foreigners."

"Inform the American Senate and Congress of these events and tell them

the Filipinos are friends of America, but will fight against military despotism."

"Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, will ask for European intervention in the interests of peace. In the meantime the Filipinos will fight."

AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

"A schooner laden with ammunition has been captured, but two others have arrived safely and have discharged their cargoes."

"Aguinaldo is on his way here. He will reconstitute the lost positions, organize a guerrilla warfare and commence a general attack."

"The government and congress of Malolos are acting as usual and have passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from General Otis:

Manila, Feb. 11, 1899.

MacArthur's division is north of Pasig river. Yesterday his left wing, Otis Brigade, made a partial wheel to right, resting left of the bridge on Calocan, whence the insurgents, who were in considerable force, were sharply driven, leaving a good many dead. Troops in excellent condition, supplied with all necessities. Hostilities, notwithstanding wounded, have fewer patients than before engagements of the 4th and 5th instant. Yesterday's engagement most successful. Belief of old residents that Aguinaldo will be unable to gather in future any considerable force."

TOTAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

General Otis reported the names of three killed and thirty-three wounded in the engagement, making, he said, a total of 37. This evidently refers to the total list of casualties."

Later he reported the names of sixteen additional wounded and one killed."

AT HIGLO.

General Otis had no reference to the situation at Higlo, and nothing has come to the Navy Department from that point, though the presence of several naval vessels there would seem to be warrant for the expectation of an early report of any important events, such as the landing of American troops."

AGUINALDO'S COMMISSIONERS.

It is noted here that the commissioners from Aguinaldo to the insurgents at Higlo, who were arrested last Sunday just as they were about to sail from Manila, have not only been allowed to proceed on their journey, but have been conveyed on a United States vessel along with the Tennessee troops. The conclusion drawn from this is that the commissioners, having seen for themselves the weakness of Aguinaldo's cause, are expected by General Otis to influence the insurgents of the island of Panay to desert from any further attempt at insurrection."

SAFE AT PORT SAID.

The following report has come by cable to the War Department from on board the transport Grant, en route for Manila:

Port Said, Feb. 11, 1899.

Arrived noon. Voyage safe and pleasant. No serious illness; fourteen cases of mumps, ten mumps developed since Gibraltar. Sick doing well. Can't here, have to-night. Inform quartermaster general. Wire us news. Suez.

(Signed) LAWTON.

There is abroad a rumor that the Norfolk and Western railroad will be extended from Bristol to Knoxville, Tenn.

FRIENDSHIP OF GERMANY

(Continued from First Page.)

On the other hand, German opinion has not refrained from expressing human sympathy with the brave and severely tried Spanish nation. (Applause.) This has been misrepresented and biased in a perfidious manner by foreign newspapers in order to excite distrust against us in America. This, however, has in no way affected our relations with America, which do not date from yesterday."

GERMANY A LOYAL FRIEND.

Baron Von Bismarck recalled the early recognition by Frederick the Great of the independence of the United States, and dwelt upon the support which Germany gave to the North in the war of secession. His statements were greeted with loud applause."

Continuing, he said that nowhere in the last century had America had a better understanding and a better appreciation than in Germany. He hoped, in view of the enormous mutual political-commercial interests of the two countries, and especially in view of the increase of American imports into Germany—which already exceeds a half-million of marks—that there would be

anxiety on the part of the United States to avoid all cause of economic friction. He referred to the millions of Germans in America "who chose to and serve the country loyally, but without forgetting the Motherland."

Baron Von Bismarck, in conclusion, expressed the hope and conviction that with full reciprocity, mutual consideration, mutual respect and the justice and fairness which are essential to the proper relationship of the two great self-governing peoples, the relations between the two nations would always be tranquil, firm and friendly. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

PRINCE BISMARCK SPEAKS.

Prince Herbert Bismarck said he thought nothing good was done in a hurry and the Reichstag ought to be content with the well weighed statement read by the Foreign Minister. Certainly, the government's representatives who were present, deserved the confidence of the whole house."

Continuing Prince Bismarck expressed the opinion that the American commercial treatment was unfair, and he desired that it should be repaid in kind. He also expressed the hope that the Reichstag would show unanimous confidence in the government."

After further less important speeches, both anti and pro American, the debate closed and the House adjourned.

The Hand That Feeds.



Pointed Statements to Men of Family Telling Them How to Successfully Combat Catarrh.

TREADMILL

and "grindstone" describe the routine life of the men who provide for the family. With health they keep the home going but disease brings disaster.

Catarrhal diseases, beginning with some slight cold, make the life of the breadwinner miserable. There isn't time or money to give attention to a little catarrh in the head. When it reaches the lungs or kidneys it alarms, but they do not know it is the same catarrh for it is called something else. These conditions are all around us; among mechanics, business men, farmers, clerks, book-keepers or railroad men. To all these the blessings of Peruna are particularly grateful.

Peruna is purely vegetable. For over forty years it has been successfully attacking and overcoming every phase of catarrh. It absolutely eradicates catarrh because its operation is based on accurate science.

Mr. N. M. Gail, Des Moines, Ia., writes the following letter:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I can't praise Peruna enough. I will soon be seventy-three years old and have good health after I was nearly dead. No doctor could help me, and no medicine until I took Peruna. The first bottle helped me. Peruna saved my life.

Don't let catarrh make headway. Meet its attack at the outstart. All unnatural discharges are caused by catarrh. Write to the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. All druggists sell Peruna.

ASTONISHES POLITICAL CIRCLES.

Political circles are greatly astonished at Prince Herbert Bismarck's pronounced support of Baron Von Bismarck and it is believed that this appearance of the Prince in the Reichstag forebodes his re-entrance into the field of diplomacy. Some express the opinion that he will be sent to Washington. During his speech he spoke in flattering terms of the Americans and expressed the hope that the Washington government would not make too difficult for Germany the maintenance of friendship between the two nations."

NOT INSULTED, AFTER ALL.

Of course, she was indignant when it dawned upon her that some one was trying to flirt with her. Yet there was no denying the fact that the man behind her had kept steadily after her ever since she had left the street car. "And he's old enough to be in better business," she said to herself indignantly. "I'll cross the street just to make sure whether he is really following me."

She crossed the street and so did he. Then she turned on him.

"Sir," she said, "why do you persist in following me?"

He started, as if disturbed in the midst of some elaborate mental calculation, and for a minute seemed to be bewildered. Then he bowed courteously and said:

"Madam, why do you persist in preceding me?"

Two doors further on he turned in, producing a latch-key as he did so, and showing, in other ways, that he had reached his destination. She turned back and went round the block rather than pass that house, and her face was still red when she reached home—Chicago Post.

COST OF A DROUGHT.

What the drought of the last few years has cost New South Wales has been estimated, and the estimate makes up a bit of very doleful arithmetic. The flocks of the colony have shrunk from 95,000,000 to 40,000,000, representing a loss of 20,000,000 sheep. If to this is added the loss of natural increase the shrinkage amounts to 50,000,000 sheep; enough, that is, to equip a considerable sized colony. In addition there has been a loss of nearly 300,000 horses and 150,000 cattle.

That the colony has been able to survive these terrible losses is a striking proof of energy and resource. Translated into money, the colony has suffered a loss of from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds sterling. For so much, when expressed in pounds, shillings and pence, do a few inches more or less rainfall count! We are probably entering on a cycle of years, a contemporary thinks, when the kindly skies will pour

on the far-stretching plains their benediction of rain, and these vast losses will quickly be made up.—Westminster Gazette.

TEST OF STEEL ROADS.

A steel roadway, about 150 feet long, is being laid at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, says a Municipal Engineering. The steel rails are 8 inches wide, with half inch flanges at the outer edge, and are 20 feet long. They are made of quarter-inch steel, with cross ties every 6 feet buried about a foot. On the ties are timber strings on which the rails lie. The width of the 8-inch rails takes in wagons on any width of tires. This demonstration of the steel roadway is being made in order to try to show its advantage over the ordinary macadamized road. It is asserted that such a road costs \$2500 a mile, while a macadamized road costs from \$3000 to \$6000, and that the steel road will outlast the macadamized and be far more serviceable.

Maj. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton

ENDORSES

"77"
FOR
GRIP

Sunny Side, Thomasville, Ga., January 17, 1899.

F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.

My Dear Doctor: I cannot sufficiently thank you for the grateful and immediate relief your Specific No. 77 gave to me.

I was really very ill Sunday evening. I had a fierce chill and what we used to call "The Rigors" in the Army, followed by a very high fever.

The pains, pericarditis and osteritis, arising from the Cable Car injury, as well as the Grip, are at this moment, Tuesday morning, almost entirely abated.

Sincerely yours,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

Maj. Gen. Vols. U. S. A.

"77" cures Grip, Coughs, Influenza, and "breaks up" Hard Colds that "hang on."

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.